

NIS Survey

1962 CIA took over (OBI)

STATINTL

Balancing Committee Survey 1) NIS FY 62 or FY 63?

1963 OCI personnel [redacted] drafted 6 more experimental Gen. Surveys (2 others - what were they? Dominican? Sent to Amb in field for comment).
6. Sec 11 (Equip of sea) also drafted by OCI as training exercise.
From July 63 - June 64 all Sec 11 to be done by CIA.

1964 SA 2/OCI established 1 May 64

UEB took over ~~Sec 115 and~~ 2nd chapter of Gen Survey
New research paper outlined 21 July 64

OCI began to turn out NIS's - Took full resp for job Sec 11 in FY 64.

1965 Nov 65 OCI undertook expanded 57s, which had been discussed from fall of 65.
OCI prepared new 57 outline

SD GS advised on OCI budget's estate.

Decided to contribute to Soviet Intel Fast Back, formerly a DDCI publ.

Ad hoc Headquarters done under SA 2/OCI for DDCI - this year, FY 67 inputs for SEC 4 began

What is DDCI relationship to 57 and intel?
See if 61?

Guides on various works on NIS.

1966 1) 57s in field 2) Consumer Survey
2 Sec 45 turned out in Consumer Survey labor input to Sec 4.

1966 Approved For Release 2001/03/04 : CIA-RDP79T01762A000700050003-4

VII under.

25X1A [REDACTED] - 3 Dec 69

THE NIS PROGRAM

The item in the Balmer report which "upset" the NIC community about FY 62 or FY 63 as reported in the annual accomplishments report of 196 was merely the suggestion that the General Survey be parlayed into the premier NIS publication.

The Balmer report should be available for reading either in OCI or OBGI.

~~SECRET~~

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[REDACTED] - 3 Dec 69

THE NIS PROGRAM

Among the features added to the NIS program as the result of recent experience is the sentence or two recording the percentage of persons who voted in national elections.

This resulted from a White House call during offduty hours for information on the percentage of voters in Western nations who vote in national elections. The call was sparked by a 72% turnout in South Vietnam and by President Johnson's feeling that this was a pretty good demonstration of democracy at work. After much effort tearing up the library and other places an answer got back to the White House. Subsequently, it was discovered that reference to readily available NIS General Surveys would have turned up the information quickly and without pain. Such info is now regularly enshrined in all Surveys on countries with a vote.

Similar experiences with questions regarding the system of succession on the death of chiefs of state have led to a description of the succession system being included in the appropriate section of each General Survey.

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[redacted] - 3 Dec 69

THE NIS PROGRAM

The Basic Intelligence Factbook resulted from DDI Ray Cline's desire to have a compendium of facts which he could take with him to briefings and meetings. It was first prepared in the DDI's office and was typed on plain white paper in loose-leaf form. Subsequently it was made into a formal publication and won immediate acclaim. Then, possibly, [redacted], who headed the Research Division of OBI which had just taken over the NIS program, saw it and recognized it as a good thing and brought it under the NIS aegis. Later (in FY 66?) the Factbook became national intelligence, in the sense that DIA and Census contributed to it although they did not go into a formal USIB type review of its contents. State also at one time contributed the portion on legal systems, but this did not last long.

The General Survey in its present form is probably the result of Ray Cline's ministrations. Possibly for personnel and budgetary reasons it may not have been possible to keep up all the backup sections in the volume that State had once written them. Also Ray may have felt that politics was too changeable a subject to enshrine in a number of publications. He therefore argued for an enlarged General Survey and for elimination of most if not all backup chapters dealing with politics. This eventually was done, after three experimental Surveys were done by CIA. (India was one.)

The Comments on Principal Sources at the back of each Survey chapter were done away with at the instance of CIA. Why? They were replaced later, primarily at the insistence of [redacted] by an annotated list of suggested further reading, first on an experimental basis and then on a fairly regular one.

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The election tables which appear in Sections 5 on countries having meaningful elections, derive in part from [redacted] early representations for the inclusion in the NIS of basic statistical tables on population, election and other subjects which periodically are the subject of intelligence analysis and on which analysts always want reference material. (They specifically resulted from an occasion when somebody had to break into the library one night to answer a White House request or something, however. ECW)

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